

Beginning Monday, Store Opens at 8; Closes at 6.

Suits, Coats and Waists Are Now on First Floor,

And it's a beautiful department—one of the largest and best arranged in the city. We want you to see it, but handsome as it is, you'll hardly notice the attractive surroundings in admiration of the charming new Spring Suits, Coats, Waists and Skirts in end-

Our New Suits at \$20.00

Are about ten dollars less than you'll pay for corresponding qualities at other stores. One thing you can depend on-any style you select here will not be found in other stores. They are exclusive with us.

Two Waist Specials. Both Exceptional for Tomororw.

\$1.98 Lot Black and White China Silk Waists, tucked and embroidered front, with deep tucked cuffs.

Lot India Linen Waists; embroidered and lace trimmed; 69c. variety of styles ...

Skirts. Lot Good Skirts for bangein Friday, Panama,

Jackets. Covert cloth, with and without collars; satin lined. \$5.00

Millinery on Second Floor.

We invite your attention to the advanced styles in Trimmed Hats. Some very handsome models at \$5.00.

Fancy Black Hats. With new hair-braid crowns and chiffon brims; six differ- 85c.

Black Straw Hats. New styles in turbans and small shapes; large assortment; worth 75c.......... 50c.

All-silk Ribbons, 10c. and 121/2c. Worth 15c., 19c. and 25c.

Ribbons are now in the millinery department, second floor. For Bargain Friday, large lot 4 and 41/2-inch All-silk Ribbons in black, white and all colors, worth 19c. and 25c. Special tomor-

Also lot 31/2-inch All-silk Ribbons, worth 15c., at 10c. vard.

Undermuslins and Children's Wear Now on Third Floor.

Many Special Bargains for Friday.

7 Children's Corcuroy and Cloth Coats Sizes 2 to 5 years. Worth \$4.98. For final \$1.98

One lot of Children's Dresses. Sizes 8 to 14 years. Worth \$1.49 and \$2.98. For final clearance,

ting Caps; white and col-ored. Worth up to \$2.98. 79C.

\$1.50 Black Sateen Petticoats. Final clearance sale 89C.

Worth One lot Infants' up to 29c. One lot Infants' Flannelette Dresses, One lot Infants' Flannelette Skirts. One lot Infants' Ladies' Flannelette Petti-coats; deep flounce. Worth 21c \$1.00 and \$1.25 Flannelette Kimonas. Final clearance... 59C \$5.98 and \$6.98 Silk \$3.98 Dressing Sacques. Final \$3.98

Seventh St. BON MACHE 314-320 Seventh St.

of all fuel for use in the kitchen arange. It gives the greatest possible satisfaction and cost very little.

We'll supply you Coke.

Bushels Large Coke, delivered.....\$2.50

Bushels Large Coke, delivered.....\$3.70 Bushels Large Coke, delivered.... Bushels Crushed Coke, delivered... Bushels Crushed Coke, delivered \$6.50 Washington Gaslight Co. § e17-28d 413 10TH ST, N.W.

THE PROPERTY HER WITH THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP Hubbard Heating Co

Twenty-five years' experience. Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Largest, most complete and best equipped shop in Washington devoted exclusively to this class of Repairing and Remodeling.

We will estimate for you. Offices, 918 F Street N.W. Telephone Main 448.



Best Paint For Every Use.

ery standpoint, and you'll find it's unrivaled for excellence. Covers double the amount of surface, covers it better and is more brilliant than ordinary paint. Sole D. C. agent.

W. H. Butler Co., 607-09 C st. n.w.

COKE IS GEYLON

GREEN or BLACK

Is tea of known and prove purity and value. Proved by every test that may be applied and known by every tea drinker who is able to distinguish between good and bad tea. It contains no adulterants. no impurities, but is in fact all tea and the best for joint statehood for Oklahoma and Inof tea.

HOW TO MAKE IT - Use half the junntity as of other tea, fresh bolling

Costs 10 cents at your grocer's. Received Highest Award St. Louis, 1904.

W E engrave Wedding Inproved manner.

Brentano's Engraving is done by the most skillful Engravers and stands as a perfect example

of the art. Brentano's, New York, Paris, Washington F AND 13TH STS.

"One=Sided"

PROF.

foods are those lacking certain important nutritive electhents. Ordinary white bread is one-sided food. If you want the bread that combines ALL the food properties demanded by nature order PROF. HART'S BROWN BREAD. Made of whole wheat flour-HULLS AND ALL. Delicious and inviting.

The Price, 6c. loaf, delivered. Write or 'phone. Krafft's Bakery, and PA. AVE.

Krafft's Bakery, and PA. AVE.

Tools are those lacking certain important nutritive electhents. Ordinary white bread is one-sided food. In Oklahoma in the last five years capital invested in manufacturing increased 351 per cent, value of the production 200 per cent, number of employes 147 per cent. Indian Territory ranks on a par with Oklahoma, with an increase of 200 per cent in the value of manufactured materials, 215 per cent increase in capital invested.

Krafft's Bakery, and PA. AVE.

Krafft's Bakery, and PA. AVE.

Nevada. Idaho and Utah ranked next.

EXPECTS AN OUTBREAK GERMANS IN BRAZIL

T. M. TYSSOWSKI'S IMPRESSIONS OF CHINESE CONDITIONS.

trip abroad, much of his time being spent in China. He is firmly convinced that a great uprising, important in its bearing on history, will shortly occur

"I devoted much of my time while in China," he said, "to studying the undercurrents, and I predict a momentous uprising in the great empire. I think that it is not far away, either. There are many motives back of it. Hatred of foreigners is one. Opposition to the ruling dynasty is another. More important still is the silent leaven of reform, progress, improvement. I do not believe any man can predict the changes bound to occur in China within the next five years. The giant nation is awak-ening. The very thought of this is turning things over, and millions of Chinese minds are busy with pictures of the future. I do not want to say that China will follow in the footsteps of Japan and make the fast spurt forward in the history of the world the latter has made, but in fifty years China will be a factor in the affairs of the world—an immense factor.

Feeling Against This Country. "There is naturally much feeling in China against this country. We deliberately prevent their citizens entering our countryshut the doors at San Francisco to the Chinaman and admit hordes of the lowest Europeans at New York. Compare the two peoples. The Chinaman is honest, lawabiding, industrious. We need him in our fields and as laborers. We exclude him altogether. Look at the other class. Half of them are anarchists, lower morally than the Chinaman, have no respect for our laws and customs and become thieves, murder-ers, thugs and members of secret societies forming the Black Hand and similar organ-izations. These men commit more murders with stilettoes and pistols in a half dozen of the big cities of the United States than occur in the whole empire of China. Life in China is safe except when the people become aroused, as at this time. An American women is never in danger of assault, insult and ill treatment, and she is much safer than she would be in the United States.

Boycott Rigidly Enforced. "It is really a shame that our lawmakers have for years permitted the discrimination against the Chinaman that is shown in our exclusion laws. The boycott instituted against our goods is being rigidly enforced. I was told that thousands of Chinese merchants who accumulated loads of American goods prior to the boycott in the hope that they would make much money have become financially distressed and are unable to sell a dollar's worth of the material. This shows the feeling, and no fair-thinking American can blame the Chinese. We have brought it upon ourselves, and I fear we have forever lost the Chinese markets. It will be many years, at least, before we can hope again to get a foothold commercially over again to get a nothing commercially over there. And China is a fine market, too. The Chinese merchant is the most honest n the world. Whatever he says he does.'

BOOKBINDERS' SOCIETY.

Reception and Ball in Rifles' Hall Last Evening.

The reception and ball of the Journeymen Bookbinders' Society at the National Rifles' Armory last night attracted a large number of young folks. The hall was tastefully decorated and presented a brilliant picture in a flood of electric light, with the merry throng of gliding, whirling dancers in gayred evening attire. Mr. John M. Touey chairman of the committee of arrangeevery particular. There were twenty-four numbers on the program. The announcement was made that the society would give its annual excursion to Marshall Hall on June 11. Refreshments were served in the ower hall. The committees serving in Committee of arrangements - John M. Touey, chairman; H. F. Ashton, P. R. Flan-agan, C. F. Miller, W. H. Singleton, M. J. Kelly, H. W. Bassett, F. J. Schlick, Ben Spellbring, J. Van Overmeer, S. A. Wake-field, C. O. Ruedy. Ladies' reception committee—Miss M. E.

Flaherty, chairman; Mrs. Emily Peckham, Mrs. K. V. Swarzman, Miss Nannie Daniel, Mrs. M. Burruss. Floor committee—Wells C. Harrell, floor manager; M. C. Harman, assistant floor manager; H. F. Helnold, Charles Boswell, manager; H. F. Heinold, Charles Boswen, Ford Pendleton, A. W. Crass, R. W. Brown, G. W. Jordan, H. W. Paine, O. W. Herr-mann, L. L. Neale, W. E. Gallagher, F. W. Seyfferth, F. E. Craddock, Daniel Folcy,

Seyfferth, F. E. Craddock, Daniel Foley, Hamilton Roy, F. J. McNally.
Reception committee—Dr. Daniel MacFurlan, chairman; William T. Bennison, Lewis Hart, Thomas J. Gaffney, L. C. White, H. E. Brattain, J. B. Davis, H. C. Wassom, W. R. Johnson, W. T. Holt, W. H. Crensnaw, C. F. Durand, Walter Roche, Henry Fitzpatrick, Leroy T. Gaddis, Ed W. Jones, E. T. Ryan, James Duffy, Luke Ludlow, T. T. Ryan, James Duffy, Luke Ludlow, T. Mahoney, George Grill, A. J. Dreis, 'W H. Oliver, William B. Hyde, Robert Beresford, W. C. McPherson, G. A. Simonds, J. E. Kennard, C. E. Curtin, M. J. Hagerty, W. H. Webb, F. E. Lanman, E. A. Strudley.

The booklinders' society is also known as The bookbinders' society is also known as

Local Union, No. 4, International Brother-hood of Bookbinders. The local association was formed in 1850. Its officers are: J. L. Feeney, president, W. P. Reese, vice presit; J. A. Stockman, recording secretary; E. Gallagher, financial secretary; J. A. B. Espey, treasurer; P. R. Flanagan, in-spector; M. J. Hagerty, guide; E. A. Strud-ley, statistician.

WANT JOINT STATEHOOD. Intense Interest of Indian Territory

in the Matter.

Mr. Charles B. Rogers of Indian Territory, who is at the head of the campaign dian Territory, is in the city. "The people of the Indian Territory are

intensely interested in the outcome of the statehood fight," said Mr. Rogers today. Its success or defeat means more to them than it does to the people of the other territories involved. This is due, of course, to the fact that while the other territories have legislatures and an executive department and county organization we have nothing of the kind in the Indian Territory. In fact, we have no form of self-government at all. Without legislature, executive department, county organization and every other feature except that in the towns and cities the people elect municipal officers with limited powers. We people of the Indian Territory want state-hood with Oklahoma and are ready and anxious for this union to be made, and are intensely anxious that it be granted this weer and we of course hope that the year, and we, of course, hope that the Senate will pass the bill practically as it came from the House, with some minor

DECREASE IN FACTORIES.

Consolidation of a Number of Small Enterprises.

A report prepared by the census bureau for the use of the congressional committee on manufactories, discloses that there was a decrease in the number of manufacturing establishments, despite an increase in output and capital invested in a majority of the states, due, it is stated, to the consolidation of small enterprises.

The increase of production and capital invested in all the states runs from 20 to 200 per cent in the five years. In Delaware alone there is a slight decrease of production, but increase in capital invested.

SUBJECTS AND CAPITAL OF FATHERLAND POURING IN.

From the Fortnightly Review Germans long for a foothold in Brazil, be cause its mighty area of unpre-empted virgin wealth fulfills their dreams of an economically independent Greater Germany oversea. They are marching to a realization of their hopes with a plodding precision and that patient confidence born of well-organized plans. Of specific political intentions-territorial aggrandizementthere is no present justification for speaking. The German government has declared such intentions as barren of reality as a proposed German annexation of the moon. The assurance bears every semblance of sincerity; yet the way for territorial conquest is being paved in a manner to make it a comparatively easy step, if conditions for its achievement are ever ripe. Thus, while militant professors are consigning the Monroe doctrine to an inglorious fate upon the scrap-heap of the obsolete, German bankers, shipping lines, merchants, manufacturers and colonizing syndicates are prosecuting a restless campaign to Ger-manize Brazilian trade and industry, honeycomb the land with undiluted Germanism and people wide sections of it with settlements of German colonists

The results of their combined efforts save

the commentator the precarious task of drawing conclusions. Already 500,000 Germans, emigrants and their offspring, are resident in Brazil. The great majority of them, it is true, have embraced Brazilian citizenship, but their ideals and ties are essentially and inviolably German. In the south, where they are thickest, they have become the ruling element. German factories, warehouses, shops, farms, schools and churches dot the country everywhere. German has superseded Portuguese, the official language of Brazil, in scores of com munities. One hundred million dollars of vested interests-banking, street railroads electric works, mines, coffee plantations and a great variety of business undertakings—claim the protection of the kalser's flag. A cross-country railway and a still more extensive projected system are in the hands of German capitalists. try's vast ocean traffic, the Amazon river shipping and much of the coasting trade are dominated by the Germans.

Creating a New Nation. Over and above this purely commercial conquest, however, looms a factor of more vital importance to North American susceptibilities-namely, the creation of a nation of Germans in Brazil. That is the avowed purpose of three German colonizing concerns, which have become lords and masters over eight thousand square miles of Brazillan territory-an area considerably larger than the kingdom of Saxony, and capable of dwarfing half a dozen German territorial syndicates to people their lands with immigrants willing to be "kept German"-a race of transplanted men and women who will find themselves amid conditions deliberately designed to perpetuate "Deutschthum," which means the German language, German customs and unyielding loyalty to German economic hopes. fatherland has tired of serving as a mere breeding ground for roomier nations. It wants to raise citizens, not emigrants to "adopted countries." If such citizens are to be bred, fed, employed and preserved for their country the problem will have to be worked out upon less overcrowded and exhausted soil than that of Germany

in Europe. The empire long ago set about acquiring oversea colonies with a view to wrestling with this emergency, but German colonies tell a story of failure and disappointment. Dependencies in Africa, Asia and the South seas, though they compose a domain five times larger than Germany itself, have proved nothing but graveyards for subsidies and soldiers. Their future is hardly less gloomy. That is why the expansion dreams Germans center elsewhere, and particularly in Brazil. They see there a country of boundless resources, rivaling in variety and

reguted richness the imperial natural wealth of the United States, and inhabited by an inferior Latin people, who are unfitted either by nature or training to develop the Eldorado around and beneath them. German industry and the nation's multiplying population, dependent to a humiliatingly increasing degree upon raw ma-terials and foodstuffs from abroad, are enchanted with the prospect of freedom from economic feudalism in this land of promise. German textile mills conjure up the pros-pect of Brazilian-grown "German cotton, which shall smash the yoke now binding them to Dixie. Iron and steel manufacturers, shipbuilders, electric works and in-dustrialists in general contemplate the time when coal, Iron, copper, petroleum and rubber from lands owned and worked by Germans shall furnish an endless supply of raw stuffs, and the growing millions or the fatherland, already compelled to import 20 per cent of their sustenance, nurs the vision of a horn of pienty—corn, sugar, cocoa, coffee and rice—filled in Brazil from

Germanized soil. Hankering for a Foothold.

This bankering for a foothold beneath the western equator has, then, a more practical basis than the sentimental aspirations of an ambitious emperor or the jingo babble necessity, and it must be gratified, according to its apostles, unless Germany is to remain in the tow of rival countries, content with its glorious past and indifferent | gation and general public utilities are under

and are NOT GUARANTEED.

continues at our 7th street store tomorrow. REMEMBER, these shoes may be tried on, but they WILL NOT BE EXCHANGED, or sent C. O. D.,

UR great "GIVE-AWAY" sale of mismatched, damaged and off-style shoes

RUMMAGE SALE AT HAHN'S

Come and see if your size is among these:

Lot 1—at 10c. Includes Infants' Hard and Soft Sole Shoes, Child's odd Rubbers, damaged Lamb's Woof Soles, Women's and Child's Solled Slip-

Lot 4—at 75c.

Includes Women's Evening Slip-pers, Dress Shoes and Oxfords, Women's House Slippers and Juliets, Boys' and Girls' Shoes.

Lot 2—at 25c. Consists in part of Women's 75c. Off-style Rubbers, Child's Mismatched Shoes, Men's and Boys' Odd Tennis Oxfords, Women's and Children's Mismatched Shoes and Slippers, 50c. and 75c. Infants' Bootees.

At 75c. A few pairs of Men's Mismatched Shoes.

Lot 3—at 50c. Includes Women's Small-sized Boots, Mismatched Boots and Evening Slippers, Boys' and Girls'

Lot5—at \$1.00.

Includes Women's Patent Kid and Vici Boots, Oxfords and Evening Slippers, Boys' and Giris' \$1.50 Shoes in broken sizes.

MANY STRIKING FRIDAY BARGAINS -At All Our 3 Stores Tomorrow.-

At \$1.69 splendid wearing \$2.50 grade

grade stylish patent kid ox-

At 47c. Children's good quality, spring heel laced and

At 69c. Men's and Wo-men's stylish Gray Spats.

At \$1.19 Women's, Boys' and Girls' good \$1.50 shoes.

At \$2.37 Women's \$3-grade kid, calf and patent colt; handsomely styled boots.

At \$2.15

At \$2.40 kid, calf and patent colt

At \$2.65 men's \$3 to \$5 up-to-date At \$2.95 Women's brand-new \$3.50 Pat-ent Colt Pumps,

Three Reliable Shoe Houses,

Cor. 7th and K Sts., 1914&1916 Pa. Ave. N.W., 233 Pa. Ave. S.E.

for the future. It would be an insult to German supervision, and Germans are perthe virile Germanism of Emperor William's day to harbor the filusion that his people dream of resigning themselves to such an alternative.

Germanization of Brazil is no twentieth century project. It has been in progress for more than seventy years, although aggressively prosecuted only during the past decade, coincident with the birth and rise of the rampant expansion movement known as Pan-Germanism. The earliest German settlers in Brazil were ... pligrims who set out from the Rhineland in 1829 and losettlers in Brazil set out from the Rhineland in 1829 and ioset out from the Rhineland in 1829 and ioset out from the state of Santa Catharina. In the immediate neighborhood of that pioneer colory—in the two southernmost states of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina—German effort, so far as been that a big slice of this Brazilian commonstation. states of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa states of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa catharina—German effort, so far as colonization is concerned, has been concentrated. The two states aggregate an area not much smaller than the German empire. From 1859 to 1896 the Von der Heydt rescript, a piece of agrarian legder Heydt rescript, a piece of agrarian legder than the German soil. The delusion, of course, is a bit of booming akin to the glittering information retailed by American land agents, yet it does not unnaturally suggest that the wish may be father to the islation designed to stifle any sort of Ger-man oversea movement, restricted German emigration to the Brazils, but long bewas repealed Germanism had usurped an extensive foothold there in the form of populous settlements of agriculturists and traders. The colonies of Blumenau and Dona Francisca, established in Santa Catharina in 1849 by Dr. Blu-menau of Brunswick, and the Hamburg Colonizing Society, had become prosperous communities of transplanted Tentons as solidly German as a Prussian province. To-day their 1,800 or 2,000 square miles of area are dotted thick with blooming towns and settlements, in which the German element, where not exclusive, is overwhelm-ingly predominant.

With these foundations the Hanseatic Colonization Company of Hamburg came into existence in 1897 as the successor of the old Hamburg Colonizing Society. It has a nominal working capital of £65,000, 3,500 members and an official organ. While in no sense a government enterprise, it received official notice.

Activity of the Colonists. In the capital, Desterro, in the port of Sao

Francisco, and in the towns of Joinville, Blumenau, Itajahy and Brusque, Germans are the leading citizens, being encountered everywhere as local officials, merchants, pastors, teachers and artisans. In numerous communities where the German ele-ment is practically exclusive German selfgovernment exists. The states of Brazil are divided into small municipal districts, and scores of these are thus administered by and for Germans. Road building, irri-

mitted to maintain a system of taxation for the support of exclusive German schools and churches. Only in the external affairs of the municipios is it apparent that the country is Brazilian. German is spoken compelled, owing to monopolization of trade and industry by German employers, to acquire a smattering of the perplexing language. Nothing so uniquely illustrates the comprehensiveness of the German invasion of Brazil, from a territorial standpoint, as

In the adjoining state of Rio Grande do Sul, although colonization is less advanced, Germanism is even more pronounced than in Santa Catharina. Two hundred and fifty thousand Germans are resident in the state, numbering 25 per cent of the population. They have entered every field of economic activity and are pre-eminent in

BRIGHTENS COUNTRY LIFE. Farming Population Appreciative of Rural Delivery Service.

Advices received at the Post Office Department continue to indicate the increasing appreciation by the farming population of the benefits of the rural delivery system. the daily receipt of newspapers, the increasing incentive to write letters, to renew old acquaintances and to resume correspondence with relatives and friends,

"It used to be a fact that the family liv-ing a few miles from a post office felt almost entirely shut off from the rest of the world. It was hard to get news from the outside. The daily newspaper lost much of its fine flavor when obtained from the post office four or fire days late and to-gether with three or four others which had

accumulated since the farmer or some other

member of his family had had time to go to the office to get them. "But under the new order of things there is a noteworthy change. The farmer now gets his newspaper daily and reads it dialy, and it has got to be a fact beyond dispute that the farmer and farmer's family are usually as well, if not better, posted on current events than the average city dweller. Better, because, with city attractions removed they read more, and read more carefully, such reading followed by discussions around the family fireside, which open up new avenues of thought and make the farming class among those who rank with the country's intelligent. And, further than that, the farmer and his family now write letters, and are disappointed if let-ters do not arrive when expected, which is

hardly be overestimated, as more and more recognized each day,"

These conditions are also observed by rural letter carriers, one of whom says: "The people whom I serve tell me that they don't know how they ever got along before they had their mail regularly. They used to be content to wait any length of time imaginable without getting their mail, but now they fly out of the house and down

different from the time when they cared so

little about their correspondence that they

seldom took trouble to go for their mail more than once a week. * * I think the

to the letter box as soon as I appear in The rural carriers are usually regarded as social newsmongers, especially by their female patrons, who seem to think they have neglected their duties if they are not able to keep them posted on happenings in the neighborhood. Many amusing incidents are related by the carriers of the uses to which they are sought to be put by their patrons a sample of which is contributed

by the same carrier quoted above:
"On one occasion a woman came to see at her letter box and asked me to carry a newly made ple to the home of her daughter, a few miles away. To keep peace, I consented. The pie was steaming hot and I was hungry. The temptation to eat it was almost irresistible, but Satan was put spondence with relatives and friends.

One enthusiastic ruralite, in telling of the advantages of the rural delivery of mail, says:

was almost irresistion, but Satan was put behind me and the daughter received the ple in time for dinner. I hope. At any rate, I left it sitting serenely on her letter box."

The rural carriers generally report that conditions in the country districts where they go day after day seem visibly brightened and the residents happier and more

> The Maryland Society of New York held its eighth annual banquet in New York Tuesday night. One hundred and twenty-

